FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 36.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 26.]

To-Morrow.

One walks secure in wisdom-guarded ways
That lead to peaceful nights through happy days—
Health, fame, friends, children, and a gentle wife,
All Youth can covet or Experience praise,
And Use withal to crown the ease of life.
Ah, thirsting for another day,
How dread the fear
If he but knew the danger near!

Another, with some old inheritance
Of Fate, unmitigated yet by Chance,—
Condemned by those he loves, with no appeal
To his own fearful heart, that ever pants
For newer circlings of the cruel Wheel.
Ah, thirsting for another day,
What need of fear,
If he but knew the help that's near?
R. U. Johnson in the Century.

History of the Play of Richelieu.

The best possible collaboration is that which insensibly results from the unreserved interchange of ideas and knowledge between a great author and a great actor. If both actor and author are men of literary culture and lofty aim, with a common standard of excellence and a common aspiration to attain it, this is the best combination for the successful production of the literary drama, but the relations represented by it must be based on mutual confidence and intellectual respect. The author has much to learn from the actor, but he has also much to teach him; he must be able to feel that he has in the actor not merely a technical adviser who has studied the stage, but also a sympathetic and fairly competent student of the literary conditions and purpose of the work. In that case he cannot too copiously consult or unreservedly defer to the actor's suggestions on those points in regard to which the actor's experience is necessarily superior to his own. This combination is rare, at least in our own country, because few English authors have studied the stage sufficiently to appreciate the importance of conforming their work to its inexorable conditions, and not many English actors have sufficiently studied literature to appreciate the obligation of conforming their own art to the standard which the literary drama imposes on the performance of it. But such a combination did, I think, exist in the production of "Richelieu" and I have therefore selected the genesis of that play to illustrate my previous remarks upon the condition of a literary stage. "Richelieu," it must here be observed, was not written merely for the sake of writing a play, but expressly for the purpose of aiding Mr. Macready in an enterprise which enlisted the warm and disinterested sympathy of its author. The first idea of the play grew out of a conversation, or rather several conversations, with Mr. Macready on the prospects of that enterprise, which had ended in a promise on my father's part of some further effort, more elaborate than "The Lady of Lyons," in support of Macready's admirable endeavor to enlarge the acting repertoire of our modern literary drama. In the first conception of the play the chief part appears to have been allotted to a character whose name (Marillac) does not even appear in its final list of *dramatis personæ*, but whose relation to the other characters is more or less represented by that of De Mauprat. It was in the gradual evolution of this germ that the character of Richelieu himself, little by little, assumed its present proportions and dictated a complete reconstruction of the original sketch. An outline of the plot, as at first imagined, was submitted to Macready with the following remarks on it: "Now, look well at this story. You will see that incident and position are good. But then there is one great objection. Who is to do Richelieu? Marillac has the principal part, and requires you. But a bad Richelieu would spoil all. On the other hand, if you took Richelieu there would be two acts without you, which will never do; and the main interest of the plot would not fall on you. Tell me what you propose. Must we give up this idea? The incidents are all historical. Don't let me begin the thing if you don't think it will do; and decide about Marillac and Richelieu. Send me back the papers. You can consult Forster, of course." In the result of the conference thus opened between author and acter, Marillac disappeared, the despotism of Richelieu was established, and the play tentatively finished on those lines, but with considerable hesitation, as appears from the following letter: "My Dear Macready—I send you the play complete. Acts I. and III. may require a little shortening, but you are a master at that. The rest average the length of the acts in 'The Lady of Lyons.' I hope the story is clear. The domestic interest is not so strong as in the 'Lady,' but I think the acting of Richelieu's part may counterbalance this defect. For the rest, I say of this, as of the 'Lady,' if at all hazardous or uncertain it must not be acted, and I must try again."—*Earl Lytton, in the Fortnightly Review.*

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.—The Supreme Court of the United States rendered two decisions recently which are important not so much because of the announcement of any new principles as for re-affirming those already fixed by the court. The first was a refusal to grant a re-hearing in the Louisiana and Virginia bond cases, thus fixing irrevocably the right of a State under certain conditions to repudiate a part of its indebtedness.

The second decision again asserted the power of States to fix or control charges on railways. An Illinois corporation made the claim that by virtue of its special privileges in its charter it had the right to make certain charges without interference by the State. The court reaches the conclusion that this claim is untenable. The general question of the power of States over such corporations had already been asserted by decisions on cases taken up from each of the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, but the bearing of special charters had not received such a close examination as to fix its place and influence.

This would seem to fix the principle of State regulation beyond any recall or reversal.

Old-Time Fun.

[A friend recalls our attention to some old fashioned anecdotes familiar to the elders in the upper Cape Fear country, which Harper's Magazine published in 1856, as follows:]

Parson McIver was one of the worthiest of the Presbyterian clergymen in the South, but, like his ancestors, very much set in his own way. He came from the Scotch, and it was one of his forefathers who prayed at the opening of one of their ecclesiastical courts, "O Lord, grant that we may be right, for thou knowest we are very decided." So with Father McIver, he was very decided; but it was not of this trait in his character that our correspondent writes, who says of him:

"Sometimes he was remarkably absent-minded, and the apostolic benediction which he used in dismissing the congregation, he would pronounce when sitting down to table, instead of the customary blessing.

"Once he went into his garden just as the beans were coming up, and was surprised to see the old bean on the top of the young stems. Forgetting for the moment that this was the way in which he had always seen them coming up, he took his hoe, and for two hours worked away most diligently among them. His wife now made her appearance, and astonished, as she well might be at his work, exclaimed:

"'My dear Mr. Mac, what on earth are you doing?'

"'Why, you see, wife,' he replied, very innocently, 'the beans have all come up bottom upward, and I was setting them right again!'

"When he was stated clerk of Fayetteville Presbytery, and was calling the roll at the opening of the meeting, he came to his own name, and called it out louder and louder three times. Receiving no answer, and not once thinking of himself as the person, he marked his own name, and recorded himself among the *absentees*."

The same North Carolina correspondent tells a very good story which has been retated, however, long before his day, of others besides Uncle Hector; but he tells it so well it must be repeated.

"Old Uncle Hector was famous for having the largest nose in all Cape Fear region. He could not help that, though, but unfortunately his habits gave it a bright, rosy color, which, with its size, made it a natural and artificial curiosity. One night he retired to rest after indulging pretty freely all the evening, and waking up in the course of the night with a raging thirst, he rose and set off for something to drink. It was pitch dark, and for fear he would pitch against the door of his room, which was usually left standing open, he groped along, took the door directly *between* his hands, and received the edge of it full tilt against the end of his nose. It knocked him over backward, and he screamed out with an oath and agony:

"'Well, I always knew I had a big nose, but I never thought it was longer than my arm before.'"

EVAPORATION OF FRUIT.—The following by Amos Stauffer, of Waynesboro, Pa., was read before the third National Agricultural Convention, Chicago, December, 1882:

The best method of increasing the value of our domestic fruits, as I comprehend it, consists in familiarizing our farming community with the simplicity and cheapness of the evaporating process, and convincing them that it is a legitimate, profitable and easy adjunct of farm or household labor.

Evaporated fruit is worth from 200 to 400 per cent. advance over the same fruit sun or oven dried, the labor of preparing the fruit (which is the greatest item) being the same in both cases. The actual cost per pound of finished product, without regard to quality or value when prepared, is about the same.

Briefly stated, our farmers' wives, sons and daughters now exchange the product of our orchards, with their labor added, at a discount of from 50 to 75 per cent. below the product of the less intelligent colored laborer in the tropics. At the village store or warehouses of the metropolis of the West the unequal exchange is daily made; two or three pounds of dried apples go for one pound of figs, dates, currants, raisins, or prunes, while our dried peach in exchange is scarcely at par. That our domestic fruits in themselves are superior to those of the antipodes needs no further argument than a comparison of daily quotations between our evaporated fruits and those offered by the tropics.

Every pound of evaporated apples offered has a value in Chicago equal to two pounds of tropical dried fruits, while evaporated peaches readily command from three to four pounds of currants, figs, dates, raisins, or prunes, etc., thus practically reversing old customs and values.

HOADLY ON CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.—Judge Hoadly did not for the first time speak out on the civil-service reform question in his Mullett letter. He said in the Constitutional Convention debates, volume 1, page 898:

I believe that the most mischievous political doctrine now entertained by any large number of persons *is the doctrine that office should follow political service.* I most earnestly hope that the time will come that the doctrine shall be reversed, and that we shall return to the good old rule, that no man has any claims upon public office, but that the country has a right to the services of the best man in every public position. But this is not the practice of the present day, and I am brought to face the facts as a friend and advocate of civil-service reform, as one who sincerely desires, *and would, if in his power, overthrow the doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils.*—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

AN ANCIENT ANTI-PROHIBITIONIST.—Thus wrote Dr. Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, A. D. 1689–1711.

"Si bene commemini causæ sunt quinque bibendi
Hospitis adventus, præsens sitis, atque futura,
Aut vini bonitas, aut quælibet altera causa."

"If I the reasons well divine,
They are just five for drinking wine—
Good wine, a friend, or being dry,
Or lest you should be by and by,
Or—any other reason why."

The Psychology of Panics.

Referring to the Brooklyn Bridge horror, and a more recent similar disaster in England, leads the *Medical Record* to define what a panic is, and to repeat what most persons know in their calm moments to be the remedy. But when the emergency comes, how few withstand the test of their philosophy!

A panic is an acute disease of the brain; it belongs to medicine and to morbid psychology. A genuine panic is an insanity of the mass. The activity of the higher centres is suspended, reason is gone, the whole force of volition is turned in one channel, the whole energy of the emotions is translated into fear of danger and desire for safety. The panic-struck are anæsthetic, insensible to injury, ignorant of any sight or sound, or taste or smell, except such as relate to their effort for safety. Man when in panic touches as near as ever he can to the mental condition of a beast. A runaway horse, a frightened flock of sheep, a panic struck crowd are on the same mental level.

There is no emotion so contagious as that of fear, and no desire so strong, so intimately wrought into our nature, as that of self-preservation. Hence the rapidity with which the psychological contagion of the panic spreads itself. The strongest and bravest man becomes tremulous when in a crowd struck with fear. Panics have their predisposing causes. The mind, when wrought upon by harrowing recitals of previous disasters, or when made unstable from nervous weakness, or insecure by lack of confidence, is most readily affected. For this reason it seems probable that there is at present a widespread predisposition to panics.

The best prophylactic for a panic is the cultivation of a stable nervous system and of the habit of being mentally prepared for contingencies. Every one should know where the fire escapes are in the hotel in which he sleeps, or the exits in the theatre which he attends. If each person were to take these precautions, it would certainly make a difference in the number and extent of panics.

No doubt the best thing for the individual to do in case of panic is in most cases to remain still. One cannot stifle emotion, but one can often restrain action, which latter is the thing that does the harm. In incipient panics, loud noises, a confident speech, music, or any distracting object may still affect the mind and check the tide of feeling before it has yet concentrated upon the single purpose of escape.

The class of men who are least affected by and least liable to panics is, the *Medical Record* claims to be, the doctors. We speak from knowledge, the writer adds. We have seen, in a demonstration before a large medical audience, an explosion occur with a flash of flame, burning ether running down and over the table. There was not a cry nor a stir in the whole audience, the fire was put out by throwing cloths over it, and the demonstration went on. We have often witnessed similar accidents on a smaller scale—and the experience is not infrequent—but never have we heard of a party of physicians panic-struck. The reason is easy to see: every medical man is continually called to meet emergencies and to allay panics on a smaller or larger scale. A doctor who has been called to see infants with sudden attacks of croup, children in convulsions, women in hysterical moods, and the various other pathological factors of domestic upheaval, necessarily requires very extraordinary circumstances for the complete disturbance of his own equilibrium.—*Scientific American.*

IMMIGRATION.—In Richmond county there are thousands of acres of sand-hill land that are uncultivated, and are doing no good whatever to any living human being. Several years ago these lands could have been bought for the paltry sum of twenty-five cents an acre, but since the war the white people have had to do their own work and they have found that the sand-hill land is about the best we have, and it has gone up to three or four dollars an acre. This land is all covered with timber, and it will require a great deal of hard work to prepare it for cultivation. The white people don't want to do this work if they can help it, and the negroes cannot see far enough into the future to do it without being paid by the day for it. Now, it strikes us that it would be a good idea to induce immigrants to come to our county for the express purpose of settling up our sand-hills. It would be a perfect paradise for some of the packed and jammed foreigners to breathe the free air of our sand-hills, and they would soon have the whole country as fertile as the river valleys. We have uncultivated lands enough to supply five hundred families, and we could get them at very little expense. It would help our county financially, socially and politically to get these immigrants to come. They are settling in the Northwest, families that have from one to three thousand dollars capital. Why can't we give them equal inducements? We have two or three English families in the upper end of the county who are very well pleased. We understand that one of them said that he had traveled all over the North and the Northwest, and that this is the best place he has found in the United States.—*Rockingham Rocket.*

PETRIFACTION FROM SARATOGA LAKE.—We have in our office a petrified turtle found on the shores of Saratoga Lake. It has been examined by a person who is well versed in geology, and he pronounces it to be a genuine petrifaction. It is a curiosity well worth preserving, as it is very perfect, almost too perfect to be formed by chance. There is no doubt the waters of Lake Saratoga contain minerals which cause many things to turn to stone, as we were shown several stones of a decided form, among them a walnut with half the shuck on; also an acorn perfectly formed. We hope the attention of geologists may be drawn to the matter.—*Saratoga Eagle.*

Political Hypocrisy.

The *Times* thinks it will be a surprise to most people that ex-Senator James W. Patterson should appear as a conspicuous candidate before the new Hampshire Legislature for election to the United State Senate, and a still greater surprise to learn that he is strongly supported by Republicans "who profess to have a high standard of morality and politics."

There is surely nothing in this to excite the astonishment of any person who knows the history of the Republican party. Ex-Senator Patterson only did what other much more prominent Republicans did when he accepted the Credit Mobilier bribes offered by Oakes Ames. He was in company with Garfield, who was afterwards elevated to the Presidency of the United States by his party; with Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who was honored with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and thus became the leader of his party in Congress; with Glenni W. Scofield, who was made Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and afterwards enjoyed a Government office; with a score of others who have been similarly rewarded and honored. Why should a poor New Hampshire school-master of ability and modest position be forced to make what Macaulay calls a vicarious atonement?

What cant and hypocrisy to pretend to be shocked at the wickedness of Credit Mobilier Patterson, when Garfield and Oakes Ames are enshrined in the memory of Republicanism as Christian statesmen!

We have recommended the New Hampshire Legislature to elect Patterson—simply comparatively, as it were—not because he is an honest man, not because he has been faithful or incorruptible in public office, but because he is a far better and less dangerous man than Rollins or Chandler; because, taking the Republican Senators on an average, he is as honest as any of them, and because he is about as good a representative of his party as can be selected from the New Hampshire Republican politicians anyway. No one expects to find a dove in a vulture's nest.

If the Democrats were electing the New Hampshire Senator we should not advise them to elect Patterson.

But the *Times* objects to Patterson because, while accepting the Credit Mobilier bribes, he postured as a "Christian statesman." Our contemporary says: "There is nothing which our people hold in so much contempt as hypocrisy. If they do not regard it as worse than ordinary rascality they do consider it a serious aggravation of the offense."

Surely the *Times*, which is really opposed to the corruptions of its party and would gladly see them reformed, cannot pretend that Republicanism is averse to hypocrisy? Was it not hypocrisy for Republican journals to extol Garfield as a saint after he became their candidate for President, when they had classified him very differently on the Credit Mobilier exposure? Is it not hypocrisy to extol Arthur now that he has patronage to dispense, when he was only a short time ago turned out of office by Hayes for misconduct amounting to venality? Is it not hypocrisy for the Republican party to talk of popular liberty when Allison, Kasson, Wilson and the other Iowa politicians are openly advocating confiscation of distilleries and breweries by an iron-clad constitutional provision? Is it not hypocrisy to affect indignation at the alleged obstruction of the negro's right to vote in the Southern States while the New England States seek to bar the poor man from the ballot-box by a poll-tax and other laws?

Let the New Hampshire Legislature elect Patterson. He is a good representative of the Republican party. By sending him to the United States Senate the Republicans of his State will at least prove that they are not guilty of the offense of hypocrisy, which the *Times* says is held in so much contempt.—*N. Y. World.*

DECLINE OF COTTON MILLING IN SCOTLAND.—The remarkable decadence of the cotton manufacturing industry in Scotland teaches an impressive lesson of the results of arbitrary interference with the natural course of trade. Fifty years ago there were 134 cotton mills in Scotland, all doing a lucrative business. In Glasgow and its immediate vicinity 18,000 hands were regularly employed in the cotton mills. Thirty years ago there were 68 cotton spinning mills, with 1,163,575 spindles and 14,057 operatives. Now the number of mills has been reduced to 22, of spindles to 729,000, and of operatives to 3,645. The chief cause for this great falling off may be summed up in the single word, trades-unionism. Between thirty and forty years ago the operatives' trades-union determined to keep the details of the manufacture as much as possible from the employing class, and voted that no son of a master should be initiated into the mechanical mysteries, except by the consent of the majority of the society, ascertained by a secret vote. When permission was obtained, instruction was not allowed to be proceeded with during ordinary hours. These and other obstacles being deliberately maintained, the natural consequences followed. The sons of employers, unable to obtain the training necessary to qualify them to take their fathers' places, went into other vocations and professions, and, as the heads of the old firms passed away, they left no direct representatives to carry on their work. The mills were managed after a fashion and for a time by second and third parties; but the actual proprietors, handicapped by their ignorance, could not keep abreast of modern invention and competition, and one by one most of them closed their mills. There have been other contributory causes which account in part for the decline, but the first and heaviest blow at the industry, the London *Economist* declares, was the short sighted, selfish, and suicidal action of the operatives' union 30 years ago.—*Scientific American.*

The South and Mexico.

A tidal wave of new enterprises is deluging the South and Southwest with a material development of a higher and more comprehensive order than was ever dreamed of in the palmiest days of the old plantation *regime*. It is even sweeping over the border line into and across our sister Republic to the shores of the Pacific, thereby insuring direct commercial relations with Australia and the Orient.

New projects, such as railways, both local and transcontinental, ship canals, ship-railways, improved rivers and harbors, steamship lines, &c., &c., which were, prior to the late civil war, simply vague ideas, are now rapidly taking tangible shape—in brief, the star of empire which completed its western course when it witnessed the development of California and Nevada, has recently deflected its course toward the South, Southwest and old Mexico.

No one of these new projects is of greater importance to the people south of Mason and Dixon's line that that so ably presented to the public in a recent commercial brief by Alex. D. Anderson, Esq., who has, for several years past made the material interests of the Southwest a special study. We refer to the American and Mexican Pacific Railway, of which ex-Senator Wm. Windom has recently been elected president for a period of four years. It is a new name for the well-known Topolobampo route projected by Mr. A. K. Owen, its chief engineer.

This line projected from Ferdandina, across the chief cotton fields and the long-leaved pine belt of our Gulf States, to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande, and thence through the marvellously rich silver regions of Northern Mexico to the Gulf of California, possesses some characteristics which are truly astonishing.

On account of the wedge shape of North America it is the shortest possible transcontinental line, being but 1,995 miles from ocean to ocean. This is shorter by 1,345 miles than the transcontinental line from New York to San Francisco by way of the Union and Central Pacific route; hence it must become a great anti-monopoly highway, regulating the freight charges on all transcontinental roads north of it in the United States and Canada. It is in every sense of the word the true Southern Pacific line, for it intersects States which produce two-thirds of our annual cotton crop.

It cuts through the celebrated Southern pineries extending across Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas, which forests, according to the census of 1880, contained the enormous total of one hundred and eighty-four billion feet of merchantable standing pine. It unites the great and growing manufacturing centres of Georgia and Alabama with the markets of the Southwest and Northern Mexico. In this and other respects, each end of the line is the complement of the other in supply and demand. It conforms, therefore, to the laws of business and sound political economy. It makes a short and almost airline from one of the best Southern harbors to the best harbor on the western coast of Mexico. Admitting all these advantages, the reader will naturally say it strikes the Pacific too far south for commercial exchanges with the nations and islands surrounding that ocean. Mr. Anderson meets this point by a statistical diagram, showing that in the year 1879, the total commerce of all foreign nations surrounding the Pacific was $1,755,000,000 in value, of which more than three-fourths was south of the latitude of Topolobampo. In brief, this projected road supplements the railway system of Texas and the whole South by a short trunk line to the Pacific, tapping on its way the thousands of silver mines of Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sinaloa, which when adequately developed by modern and improved methods, will add to the world's supply of bullion many times that which has been yielded by the bonanza mines of California and Nevada.—*American Register.*

THE ADVANCING SOUTH.—From all parts of the South comes cheering news of the growth and prosperity of Southern towns and cities. New Orleans has again asserted herself as the metropolis of the South; at Memphis real estate is advancing, and railroads are building which are to play an important part in her advancement; nothing like the rapid and substantial growth of Nashville has ever been witnessed in the history of that city; Atlanta has swept ahead of four rival cities of Georgia, and is going to be a great industrial centre; Chattanooga and Knoxville are pushing ahead, and each is struggling for commercial supremacy in East Tennessee; in Virginia, Richmond continues on a steady growth, and we are told that every town on the line of railway between Hagerstown, Md., and Roanoke, Va., (which is a flourishing place a little over a year old), a distance of 240 miles, has received a wholesome impetus; and here in Alabama, Montgomery is catching the contagion from Birmingham and is beginning to build up her waste places; Anniston has in a few years grown to be the model manufacturing town of the State; and now that Gadsden has a furnace, building is going on and her people are beginning to rejoice over the prospect of a more prosperous future; and last, but foremost in the list, is our own Magic City, the marvelous and continued growth of which is a matter of astonishment even to her own citizens.—*Birmingham, Ala., Iron Age.*

A STEAMBOAT MADE OF PAPER.—A Lansingburg, New York, firm has almost completed a paper steamboat for a Pittsburg company. Its length is twenty feet. It has seating capacity for twenty-five persons and a carrying capacity of three tons. The sheating is a solid body of paper three-eighths of an inch thick. A bullet from a revolver fired at the sheathing from a distance of only four feet neither penetrated nor made an abrasion in it.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Alexander vs. Wolfe.—1. An administrator having in his hands a fund derived from the sale of real estate, holds it for the heirs of the intestate, and, upon the death of such administrator, suit to recover the same may be brought by the heirs alone against his personal representative.

2. But where, in addition to the proceeds of sale of real estate, there is also in his hands a fund derived from other sources, the administrator *de bonis non* of the original intestate should become a co-plaintiff with the heirs (unless as in this case they release their claim to the personal estate) in order to a recovery, in one action, of the full amount due both.

Hawkins vs. Carpenter.—1. Where a *devastavit* is charged, the primary liability for the waste rests upon the administration bond, and reference to ascertain the fact was properly ordered.

2. A failure to apply for license to sell land for assets is not of itself a breach of such bond.

3. Lands descended are not assets until a sale thereof and the receipt of the money by the administrator.

4. The administrator *de bonis non* is a necessary party to a suit against the former representative to recover unadministered assets.

Covington vs. Lattimore.—1. The rule laid down in Patton vs. Farmer, 87 N. C., 337, and other cases in reference to the management of trust funds during the war, approved.

2. Where an executor having Confederate money of his own pays his co-executor a debt due the testator's estate, there being no exigency requiring its collection and no collusion between them, and the amount is on the same day handed back to him to be held as part of the assets; *Held*, that he cannot thereby shift a loss upon the estate, but is responsible for the debt.

3. While executors cannot sue each other at law, they may proceed in equity whenever necessary to protect the estate.

Bruner vs. Threadgill.—1. Evidence of the mental condition of a diseased mortgagor, directly bearing on the inquiry whether he in his lifetime consented to a sale of the land by the mortgagee, cannot be excluded upon the ground that it tends to impeach the validity of the deed.

2. Evidence of the estimated value of a lot on the opposite side of the street from that in dispute is incompetent to show the value of the latter: it would introduce a new issue (the value of another lot) open to proof like the issue already before the jury.

3. The period May 20, 1865, to January 1, 1870, shall not be counted to bar actions, or to presume satisfaction or abandonment of rights.

4. Mortgagee sells and conveys to one who reconveys to him; *Held*,

(1.) That his possession under such deed is not adverse to the mortgagor, for he was entitled to the possession upon default of the mortgagor.

(2.) While a trustee cannot buy at his sale, either directly or through an agent, yet the *cestui que trust* may elect to affirm the sale.

(3.) The mortgagor or his representative in such case can call on the mortgagee for an account at any time within ten years after cause of action accrues.

McArtan vs. McLauchlin—Powers—Deed.—1. Where the land of the ancestor is sold by a commissioner for partition among the heirs, within two years after letters of administration on the estate, and a deed executed after the two years; *held* that the land is still subject to the payment of the ancestor's debts. The deed in such case relates to the date of the sale, and not to the time of its execution. Battle's Revisal, chap. 45, sec. 156.

2. The power of a sheriff to sell land under execution of a clerk, under order of court or of a special commissioner, is a bare power disconnected with any estate in the land, the deed of such officer, whenever made, refers to the power itself, and the purchaser takes from the time of the execution of the power and not from the date of the deed. [Distinction drawn between common law powers and such as operate under the statute of uses.]

McLean vs. McLean.—1. A bond given by one as "administrator or executor" is binding upon him individually, and the sureties on his official bond are not liable for its payment.

2. The distinction between a promissory note and a bond given by one as personal representative, in reference to his liability, pointed out.

Johnson vs. Hauser.—The rule laid down in Edwards vs. Thompson, 72 N. C. 177, and other cases, to the effect that actual possession of land by a person other than the bargainor, is sufficient notice to a purchaser of such person's equity, approved.

Brendle vs. Herron.—A deed to the plaintiff (a minor) was delivered to his father to keep for him, and a few days thereafter, in pursuance of a certain arrangement intended to give ease and favor to the father, the deed was destroyed without having been registered, and the land conveyed by the same grantor to the defendant. *Held* in an action for the land, &c.

1. The plaintiff, being an infant, was incapable of parting with the estate conveyed, or of assenting to the destruction of the deed.

2. Equity will restore the plaintiff to the position he was in before the destruction of his muniment of title.

3. Payment of the land by relatives of the plaintiff, is a sufficient consideration to support the conveyance.

4. To entitle the defendant to priority over the plaintiff, he must show that he is not only a purchaser for value, but also without notice of the plaintiff's equity.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

Mr. R. H. Cowan's residence at Wadesboro was consumed on the 24th ult. Loss $2,500, insurance $1,500.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY.—The South is not, but should be and ultimately will be the headquarters of the fruit-canning industry in this country, and we see with pleasure that some progress is being made in various places. With longer seasons and soil naturally more fruitful, it can only be a question of time when we shall take the place of our northern friends in canning all but a few fruits. Why should not Norfolk, or Petersburg, or a dozen towns in Virginia and North Carolina to which this *Index-Appeal* will go, do all the "canning" business of the East? The soil and climate are all that can be desired, and labor is cheap. The same enterprise which makes cotton mills a success in Georgia would furnish from Virginia fruit to supply any demands.

It seems certain that the process of canning will be employed indefinitely as to time and to an extent not thought of a few years ago. There have been many reports of poisoning from eating fruits or meat thus preserved, just as there are reports of danger from railroad travel. It is found, however, that the chance of injury on the railroad is no greater than by any other means of conveyance; and so, no doubt, we shall learn that articles properly canned are as safe as food in any form. Bearing on this subject the Wilmington, Del., *Every Evening* gives some statistics. It says that this country alone has used in the last three years 130,000,000 cans of tomatoes, and that there has been no well-authenticated case of poisoning. "The army and navy," it continues, "use millions of cans of preserved food, and while men and officers are surfeited with this sort of diet, there is no evidence of mortality in either land or naval forces from poisonous food." The prejudice against canned goods is a natural one, as is that against any innovation on old fashions, but it cannot stand long against facts. The demand will continue and increase, and we can supply it if we will.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal.*

THE BUSINESS REVOLUTION.—Since the completion of the jetties the foreign commerce of New Orleans is assuming giant proportions, aggregating in 1882 a value of $83,092,922, a sum exceeded only by New York, Boston, and San Francisco. During the quarter ending March 31, 1883, the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to over $33,200,181 against $24,947,111 for the corresponding three months of last year.—*American Trade Journal.*

This is another evidence, says the *Richmond South*, of the revolution that is going on in the business of the country. Commerce as well as manufactures is moving from the North to the South. Not only New Orleans, but all the southern ports, especially Norfolk, Newport's News and West Point are rapidly increasing their business. Fortunately for the South, she not only possesses, or can produce, and can manufacture all that is necessary to a great and prosperous trade, but she also has ports through which she can carry on commercial exchanges with the whole world, without the need of middle-men and factors, or the necessity for commissions to outside parties. She is complete in herself and equal to everything; can produce and fabricate and transport and traffic in everything necessary to her well-being and independence; can be her own producer, manufacturer, merchant, and shipper. There is no reason why she shall go beyond her own borders for anything that lies in or springs out of the earth, or for the power or skill requisite to convert whatever may be so obtained into the forms most convenient for human use and most remunerative in value, or why she shall not provide all the commercial facilities she may need, and decline to pay tribute to any outside intermediary. So fortunate is she in these respects that she cannot fail to avail herself of her advantages and to enjoy the prosperity, independence, culture, and happiness that will result.

DR. PORTER'S CAR-COUPLER.—After eighteen months' hard work Dr. Porter, of this place, has evolved from his busy brain a model for a perfect car-coupler, and has applied for a patent. The invention enables the brakesman to couple and uncouple cars from the top of the car, or either side if on the ground, thus avoiding the danger and risk incidental to that most perilous of all railroad employment. The coupling is done by working a treadle, and so far as one can see from the operation of the model it is perfect. One important advantage it possesses is seen in wrecked trains. In throwing a car from the track it is uncoupled instantly, saving the succeeding cars oftentimes from destruction. There are thousands and thousands of car-coupler inventions, and almost every day a new one is heard of, but a perfect coupler has not yet been invented unless Dr. Porter's fills the bill. He has had the patent office examined thoroughly and nothing like his model has been found. He has applied for a patent, and the chances are that a most worthy Greensboro man will win the distinction of having made one of the greatest inventions of the century.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

CHEAP BEEF FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The city of New Orleans is only seventy hours away, in point of time, from the Texas cattle ranges. Advantage has been taken of this fact to send refrigerated dressed beef from Texas to New Orleans, and the experiment has proved so successful that the business is likely to become permanent. The beef is laid down wholesale at four, seven and eight and a half cents per pound, according to the quality, and is retailed at from twelve to fifteen cents, affording a fair profit to dealers.

It is proposed to place a window to the memory of Chaucer in the old church of Woodstock. The poet, in the days when Woodstock was a royal residence, occupied a house, which still bears his name, on the borders of the park.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, ... AUGUST 2, 1883.

BAD POLICY AND WORSE MORALS.

The traditional policy of the democratic party on the subject of federal taxation favors a tariff for revenue only. In its last two national conventions there was not only no departure from the party's time-honored attitude, but it was re-asserted with most emphatic declaration. Victory followed the campaign prepared by the first of these conventions. Defeat, the second. In the first, the party's flag was borne aloft till the end was gained. In the second, its color-bearer ingloriously flung in the dust, at the first fire of the enemy, the standard entrusted to him; and the legitimate result again ensued. All this proves nothing more than that men who have something to fight for, will fight, and may win, when their fighting is directed towards the object of their endeavor; and that they will as surely fail of their endeavor if they set about digging defensive works against an enemy who hold the fort and have no occasion for leaving it unless driven from it. In other words, the party that is out and wants to get in will never accomplish its purpose if it begin its attack by running away.

But, it is said, we have a sufficient rallying cry for the charge in "Turn out the Rascals." A capital cry for all times against the perennial Barnacles who are ever ready to fasten to the ship of State when once it rests in the still waters of continued possession of power by the same political party. And, for cause, a better cry than ever just now. Unfortunately, however, this particular form of the cry is the recent invention of one of the leaders of republican thought, the New York *Times*, whose clever policy is reform within the party. Here, at the South, it is a most potent cry to those who recognize in the republican party only the creator of all the rascalities of the reconstruction era. But the Southern people will support about as cheerfully one good democrat as another. The battle ground is at the North, and there the cry is less potent because it is difficult to arrive at an agreement on the question of "who are the rascals?" The particular adherents of Mr. Arthur, under whose very eyes Dorsey and Brady go free, will hardly admit that he is one of those referred to. The admirers of Mr. Blaine—whose own declarations before the Hunton-Ashe investigating committee prove him to be incapable of even the kind of honor proverbially credited to those who break the eighth commandment—will hardly admit that he can be of the number. The followers of Mr. John Sherman—whose rapid accumulation of wealth, considering his lawful opportunity therefor, has so puzzled even the lightning calculators that they have hopelessly abandoned their task to students of legerdemain—will with equal blindness refuse to recognize their hero as among the anathematized. Even the god-like and unspotted Conkling sat by in silence when that greatest theft, of the presidency, was perpetrated; and yet a word from him would have changed the result and caused then the turning out of all the rascals. Who, then, are the rascals? When will the various factions and factions of factions in the republican party recognize each its own rascal as well as the rascals of the factions other than its own?

Here indeed is the rub. By all means keep up the cry until the rascals are turned out. But we need converts among the republicans in order to carry a sufficient number of the Northern States in the next presidential election. In the last, how quickly the divided, antagonistic and bitter factions—those who had called Garfield a thief and those who still called him the hero of Chickamauga—how quickly they all came together and knew once more only the supreme interest of the "grand old party"! What sudden inspiration changed republican despair in the last days of the Hancock campaign to certain hope? What power of cohesion unified the scattered and retreating hosts and snatched victory from imminent defeat? Immediately, money well placed, without doubt; but a greater amount than was used or could have been gotten for the purpose, would not have availed if the flying republicans had not discovered that their late pursuers had halted and were actually throwing up defensive works against a parting shot from the pursued.

Dropping the figure, and plainly speaking, the small percentage of variable voters, who uniting with this party or that make a republican or a democratic victory as the case may be, found that the democrats had "weakened" on their side of the great economic question of the tariff which traditionally divides the two parties—that the republicans boldly proclaimed wide-spread ruin as the result of the accession to power of a party advocating the heresy of a tariff for revenue only; that the guilty-conscienced democrats hastened to protest the insincerity of their own tariff declarations. Here then is the explanation of the sudden change in the political situation which led to General Hancock's defeat: Bold affirmation of their own well known doctrine on a subject of vital interest to all people, by the republicans; a timorous endeavor by the democracy to conceal, or to defend and explain by qualification, its own equally well-known and traditional belief on the same subject—and *then* the judicious use of money at the critical juncture by the astute leaders of the republicans, as a skillful general uses cavalry under like circumstances.

Could the result be doubtful? The large and growing number of tariff-for-revenue republicans abandoned us in disgust; the floating element which likes the winning side, quickly foresaw the effect of a defensive attitude suddenly assumed by the party that was out but wanted to get in. And the legitimate consequence ensued.

In this bad, but natural experience, is a guide for future action. No matter what the endeavor to qualify or conceal what are really the tariff views of the large body of the democratic party, by skillfully constructed declarations on the subject, the effort will not succeed. The tradition of the party and its almost uniform practice will be remembered. Let these be plainly and boldly affirmed. Let it be iterated and re-iterated that the democratic party believes in the *principle* of a tariff for revenue only, and will continue to fight for that and until it is gained. The principle declared and adhered to without any qualification, the method of reaching the end without violence to the best interests of the people will be secured by the patient co-labor of the servants whom the people choose for that purpose. One does not recommend sudden abstinence to a drunkard in the agony of delirium tremens; but he does not, therefore, lose sight of the perfect sobriety which must be the final cure. Let compromises on the subject of the tariff be directed, not to the principle—as by Ohio last month, and by Virginia now, which reproduces the "Ohio idea"—but, to the method of reaching the sober state of the constitutional idea. And thus will be found the "broad platform" so much sought, which shall also be the honest one.

INVEST AT HOME.

Professor Henry E. Colton, State Geologist of Tennessee, contributes to the Nashville *Artisan* an admirable article, quite as applicable to North Carolina as to Tennessee, as follows:

There is no one sentiment which so much helps to build up a town, city, county or State as an intense home pride; a firm and unflinching opinion that, taken all in all, what you have is the best of its kind on the globe. It is well to recognize the advantages of others and to carefully measure their resources and strength, but no man, or set of men, will ever succeed in any line without a perfect confidence in himself or themselves. Carried to an extent, this may be called selfishness or egotism, and so it is in a certain sense, but the proper name is home pride. Tennessee has too little of it, the whole South has always had too little of it. At least, they have had too little of it in their works, whatever their faith may have been. Plainly speaking, there is no part of the Union richer in the two great minerals which make a State or country prosperous, populous, wealthy and influential than the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas. No States have better coal or more varied quality nor greater quantity of iron ore. Nowhere does the soil more generously yield vegetables, fruits and grains for the sustenance of the laborer; yet of the $14,000,000 invested in iron manufacturing in those States not one fourth of it is owned by persons native to the States wherein the works are situated, and probably a very large proportion owned outside of the State. Previous to the war, this was not the case; then the furnaces, though small, were mostly owned in the State. In the line of cotton manufacturing, I am pleased to say that my observation indicates a different status of affairs. One case is worthy of note: the large and profitable Eagle & Phœnix Factory, of Columbus, Ga., is owned entirely by residents, with one exception, and that one is a native of Georgia. There is no good reason why the same status should not exist in our coal mines and iron manufactories. It may be that our cotton manufactories have been managed, in the main, with more prudence and good judgment than our iron works, or it may be that the latter have approached too much the line of speculative, rather than business operations. But the truth does exist that some of our iron works have paid large dividends, and also that they are almost entirely owned by persons not native to, and in some cases, not living in the State. The truth further exists that most of our people having iron and coal on their lands insist on selling at a high price for cash, or its equivalent, with a view of turning their steps and money into the Texas paradise, rather than to unite their lands with the money of others and jointly aid in making Tennessee what her mineral resources entitle her to be. It is also true, that if an enterprise here at home is presented, our people are apt to say "where will we get the money?" Must send General A, or Colonel B to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia to enlist capital. Now, the plain fact is, that every National Bank in this State is full of deposits lying idle, money simply doing no good for itself or the world. It is not increasing its own bulk by interest accumulation, and it is not feeding and clothing deserving men, women, and children by creating for them the opportunity for laboring.

Again, there is a disposition on the part of our people to invest in speculative operations. The silver mines of Mexico, of Arizona, and of New Mexico, have around them a halo of untold wealth. The fascinating story of Mackay, of Flood, of Tabor, Fair, and others, is read and thought over. A few picked specimens are shown, hard-earned money is invested, and for many a night with the fitful sleep come dreams of fast horses, palace cars, future wealth, and ease. But the vision of the dream never comes in reality; the rock of the mine is harder than thought for, machinery more expensive than estimated, something wrong about the way the silver is saved, in short, more stock must be issued and sold, or more money raised somehow: and the end is, money invested is gone. But, say some, how is it the great fortunes are made out there? Well, firstly, by selling stock to just such fools as you; secondly, there are a few good mines, owned by a few men, but the stock of these is seldom on the market, and if so, is far above the original cost of the stock. Who ever hears of any of the stock of the Grass Valley mines for sale? Yet every one of them has paid its stockholders two or three times over. In August, 1882, the *Mining Record*, of New York City, published a list of the principal mines which had been worked in Nevada. They numbered 117, and of them only thirty-eight had ever paid any dividends, and of that thirty-eight, nine-tenths of the amounts of the dividends were paid by thirteen mines working on the Comstock lode, which is not now worked with any profit, and more than one-third of the amount by one single mine. There are now on the market in New York over 1,000 mining companies, and of them all the *Mining Record* reports only sixty-nine as paying dividends. The editor of the *American Manufacturer*, Pittsburg, Pa., asserted last year that the iron mines of Lake Superior paid more dividends to their stockholders than all the silver and gold mines of the West, and he proved it to be a fact. Of the sixty-nine dividend paying mines above quoted, six are copper mines, in Michigan, and they are the only mines now paying dividends which have paid back their stockholders the amount invested.

But the chief point I wish to make in addition to the fact that there are opportunities for as good dividends at home as abroad, is that money invested at home in some way returns to the investor even if, as is usually the case in the Western mines, the money be totally lost; for instance, money invested in Mexico goes to pay Mexican labor or to buy machinery from Northern workshops. In no shape or form does it ever return here. Money invested here at home returns to our merchants in the sale of groceries, hardware and dry goods, to the farmer for his grain and his meat, to the machinist for his labor. Every dollar sent out of the State makes us poorer; every dollar kept in it and put to work actively makes us day by day and year by year richer and more independent. Invest your money at home and you can watch it; invest your money at home and the returns in dividends are more certain than from any Mexico or Arizona silver mine; invest your money at home and it will aid in building up towns and increase the value of now almost waste lands, thereby lessening your burden of taxes. There is more certain profit to be derived from investment in mining coal, in manufacturing iron, cotton and wood in our own State than by investing in any gold or silver mine in Arizona, New or Old Mexico.

Mr. Gould says everybody will speculate and perhaps this disposition carries our people to those countries. Well, if so, speculate with home things and let Mexican mines and New York cotton futures alone.

THE FAYETTEVILLE TAX CASE.

Elsewhere is printed the full text of the Supreme Court decision in the case of certain tax-payers of this town against its tax-collecting officers who were acting as such under color of authority from the corporation whose charter had already been surrendered. The case is of interest not only to the people of this community; but of wider interest, as a very clear affirmation of the sovereignty of the State over its creatures, and as a distinct denial of the acquirement of "vested rights" by the grantees of charters.

For our ability to lay this document before readers of the OBSERVER from advance sheets of Vol. 88 of the Supreme Court Reports, we are indebted to the courtesy of Col. Kenan, the Attorney General, who was not only a good soldier and was and is ever a good fellow, but is a good lawyer and hardworking public officer, who assiduously attends to the public business and has made the most satisfactory Reports the State has had.

CANNING, TRUCKING AND RAILROADS.

We give our readers this week quite a collection of industrial articles gathered from various sources, the reading of which by themselves and in connection with each other will, we think, not only interest the casual reader, but, to those who believe with us in the great future that awaits the development of this section, will add encouragement to hope and may point the way to the practical realization thereof.

First, there is the article on "The South and Mexico," in which is described the purpose and the advantages of the Mexican Pacific railway, which our Bennettsville railroad will make connection with at or through Augusta. Then there is the Petersburg *Index-Appeal's* excellent advice about the "Canning Industry." Next, the *Richmond South's* comments on "The Business Revolution." And, without mentioning particularly the Birmingham, Ala., *Iron Age's* "Advancing South," and the Rockingham *Rocket's* article on "Immigration," there is the natural complement of these in Professor Colton's advice to "Invest at Home."

Now, the industrial philosopher will find in all these enough to keep him thinking a long time; and who has done his thinking wisely will see the connection between canning tomatoes, and the Mexican Pacific; between manufacturing in the South, and the mid-Pacific and trans-Pacific empires with which that railway shall bring us into communication. And the patriotic thinker will rejoice that here is evidence anew that genuine patriotism and worldly wisdom are not so far apart after all.

Build the railways; till the land like a garden; use a little yankee thrift in attention to the "small" industries; feed thereby the New Mexican, the Mexican and the Californian miner; and, a low tariff permitting cheap manufacturing, seek to clothe the islanders and the mainlanders about the seas beyond our Western coast—and the dweller in this sand land, home of the cotton plant and of the best vegetables and fruit in the world, will be unable to determine whether it is worldly wisdom or patriotism that makes him love it so well.

Full Text of the Supreme Court Decision in the Fayetteville Tax Case.

E. J. LILLY and Others vs. B. R. TAYLOR and Others.

MOTION to dissolve an injunction heard at CUMBERLAND Superior Court, before *Gilmer, J.*

The court ordered that the injunction theretofore granted by Judge Shipp, be continued to the hearing, and the defendants appealed.

Mr. George M. Rose, for plaintiffs.
Mr. R. P. Buxton, for defendants.

SMITH, C. J. Pursuant to several writs of *mandamus* issued from the superior court, at the instance of creditors who had recovered judgment on their several debts, against the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville who are defendants in this action, they levied certain taxes to pay the same and to meet the local expenses of the town government, and on September 29th, 1881, delivered the tax lists containing the said levies to the defendant, Taylor, town constable and tax-collector, for collection. He was proceeding to make the moneys due thereunder until intercepted by the restraining order obtained by the plaintiffs who are resident tax-payers in said town, charged as such in said list, and upon which the property of some of them has been seized by the said collector. The mayor and commissioners resigned their respective offices previous to October 4th, 1881, to take effect on that day.

By an act passed at the session of the general assembly, (Private Acts 1881, ch. 58), it is provided that in case the municipal authorities are unable to effect a compromise of the corporate indebtedness by reducing it one half, on or before September 1st, 1881, an election should be held on the first Monday of the ensuing month to take the sense of the qualified electors in the town upon the question of a surrender of the charter and if the response should be in the affirmative, a section (number 6) in the act and in these words should take effect: "All laws and parts of laws incorporating the town of Fayetteville and granting corporate powers to said town, are repealed."

The concluding clause in section 1 declares that the "town authorities shall pay the floating debt of said town, in full, before the provisions of this act allowing an abrogation of the charter shall be of force."

No compromise or reduction of the public debt being made, as authorized under the act, in consequence of the refusal of the creditors to accept the proffered terms, an election was held and the popular will ascertained to be in favor of the surrender of the charter and the extinction of the town as a municipal corporation, and the result was so declared and published by the sheriff of Cumberland under whose direction the election was required to be held.

Upon the presentation of these undisputed facts and others contained in the verified complaint of the plaintiffs, offered as an affidavit, His Honor granted a rule upon the defendants to show cause at Wadesboro, on a day fixed, why an injunction should not issue as asked by the plaintiffs against further proceedings in enforcement of the taxes levied, and in the meantime ordered the defendants to desist from making sale or interfering with the property levied on.

The defendants filed their answers setting out the several writs of *mandamus*, in obedience to which the tax levies and lists were made out, and to meet also the necessities of local municipal administration, explaining some and denying other allegations in the complaint, and controverting the alleged effect of the repealing vote because of the non-payment of the floating debt, but not the facts which in substance we have extracted from the complaint. It is not deemed necessary to refer to the statements in the answers more in detail.

Several other plaintiffs have been associated on their application with those who commenced the action and have similar interests, and three of those who are prosecuting these writs of *mandamus* have been admitted as co-defendants and adopt the answer of the defendant, Taylor.

After several postponements and upon the hearing of the plaintiffs' application and the answer to the rule, at fall term, 1882, Cumberland superior court, the presiding judge continued the restraining order until the final hearing of the cause and from this judgment the defendants appeal.

On the 8th day of March, 1883, during the week assigned for the hearing of appeals from the fourth judicial district, and after the first call of this cause an act was passed and went into operation, entitled, "An act for the relief of the former town of Fayetteville and for other purposes," the preamble whereof is in these words:

"Whereas, by virtue of chapter fifty-eight of the private laws of the general assembly of North Carolina at the session of 1881, ratified March 12th, 1881, the charter of the town of Fayetteville, in Cumberland County has been repealed and abrogated, leaving the creditors of said town without the means of collecting any part of their debts, and leaving the community without the necessary means of local government," &c.

The 44th section declares in more explicit terms that all laws creating any other offices for the local government of said district of Fayetteville, and all laws for the levying and collecting of taxes for the support and maintenance of any local government for said district, other than is herein prescribed, and all laws providing for the levying and collecting of taxes of any sort from the persons and property within said district, other than the state and county taxes, and the taxes by this act levied and directed to be collected, are hereby repealed and abrogated, and the offices created by said laws are hereby abolished, and it shall be unlawful for any person to exercise or attempt to exercise the duties of any office so abolished.

The succeeding and last section but one enacts, that persons offending against any of the provisions of this act, "shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to punishment by a fine "not to exceed" the sum of $50, or "by imprisonment for 30 days."

Whatever doubt may have existed as to the consequences of the popular vote, in the absence of direct evidence of the full discharge of what is called the "floating debt," upon the continued existence of the town as a corporate body and the tenure of the offices created under its organic law, it is removed by the preamble and sections of the last act from which we have quoted, which act emanating from the creative power is equally efficacious as a repeal; and there is therefore no such town and no office to be exercised under the annulled charter. The legislature has formed, in its place, a new government denominated a tax-district, with full and minute directions for its management under persons specifically named and denominated "a board of commissioners."

The only question left open and which can now arise upon the appeal, relates to the validity of the legislation which thus takes from the creditor all remedy for coercing the payment of his debt, under that provision of the federal constitution which prohibits a state from passing a "law impairing the obligation of contracts," Art. I, sec. 10, par. 1, and this inquiry is definitely met and answered by the supreme court of the United States in the decision of the controversy growing out of the repeal of the charter of the city of Memphis, and the effect upon creditors, in *Merriwether v. Garrett*, 102 U. S. Rep. 472.

The conclusions reached and announced after a careful and full examination by a unanimous court are:

1. Property held for public uses, such as public buildings, streets, squares, parks, promenades, wharves, landing places, fire engines, hose and hose carriages, engine houses, engineering instruments, and generally every thing held for governmental purposes, cannot be subjected to the payment of the debts of the city. Its public character forbids such an appropriation. Upon the repeal of the charter of the city such property passed under the immediate control of the State, the power, once delegated to the city in that behalf, having been withdrawn.

2. The private property of individuals, within the limits of the territory of the city, cannot be subjected to the payment of the debts of the city except through taxation. The doctrine of some of the States that such property can be reached directly on execution against the municipality, has not been generally accepted.

3. The power of taxation is legislative and cannot be exercised otherwise than under the authority of the legislature.

In a concurring opinion of Mr. Justice FIELD, to which Justices MILLER and BRADLEY give their approval, in explanation of the grounds of the ruling, he says:

"Municipal corporations are mere instrumentalities of the State for the more convenient administration of local government. Their powers are such as the legislature may confer, and these may be enlarged, abridged or entirely withdrawn at its pleasure. * * There is no contract between the State and the public that the charter of a city shall not at all times be subject to legislative control. All persons who deal with such bodies are conclusively presumed to act upon knowlege of the power of the legislature. There is no such thing as a vested right held by any individual in the grant of legislative power to them."

He then proceeds to say, that while public property such as court-houses, hospitals, fire engines, hose, and such articles as the corporation hold for public use, cannot be reached and applied by creditors to their debts, nor can taxes levied but not collected at the dissolution of the corporation be pursued and appropriated, even when levied under peremptory judicial orders; and that a repeal of the law puts an end to the process for its enforcement, yet that *moneys collected* and in the hands of the officers "may be controlled by the process of the courts, and applied by their direction to the uses for which they were levied, but until then there is nothing in existence but a law of the State imposing certain charges upon persons or property, which *the legislature may change, postpone or release*, at any time before they are enforced."

To the same effect is our own ruling in *Wallace v Trustees*, 84 N. C., 164.

In the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice STRONG, with whom agree Justices SWAYNE and HARLAN, upon some of the rulings, it is said of the circuit courts of the United States that "they certainly have no power to compel the levy of a tax by a corporation that is without officers and which has ceased to exist.

It is manifest that the defendant, Taylor, has been stripped of his official functions, as constable and tax collector, by the extinction of the corporation and the withdrawal of the authority conferred by its charter, to levy or to collect taxes already levied, upon any of its officers or agents.

The case would not now be one for the exercise of the preventive power of the court, as the remedy at law is ample when sought in an action for damages, but as the tax collector was acting under color of office, and where the efficacy of what had been done towards the surrender of the charter was somewhat uncertain, the restraining order was properly within the jurisdiction of the court in exerting its equitable powers.

The cause is not before us for a final disposition upon its merits, but only upon an interlocutory restraining order or injunction, and in this we declare there is no error. This will be certified.

No Error. Affirmed.

In the Mountains—Burningtown Falls—Beautiful Ferns—A Bachelor's Den—The Mica Mines, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

FRANKLIN, July 24, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—On Friday last the fates consented to our trip to the mica mines and mountain top, and at about two o'clock we started off in high glee. We might have enjoyed the fun of it more had we all been in a wagon, but perhaps we were better prepared for climbing after riding on springs. There were eight of us, in for a frolic—and a good one we got.

After riding through a beautiful stretch of hill and dale—along the banks of the Tennessee for a while—then gradually rising as we went on, past orchards laden with fruit, corn-fields and meadows, we found ourselves nearing our destination. Along the way we passed through a beautiful farm known as the "Iola Farm," which has lately become the property of a gentleman who went to Colorado from North Carolina years ago, and has now returned to spend his money and his days in his native land. Beautiful corn-fields on each side of the road proved very fine land, or very fine cultivation—perhaps both. The wheat thresher had been along, for here and there were the stacks of straw. Stock-raising must be a fine business all over this country, for the mule colt is a regular institution. The cattle are fine—calves so sleek and fat that one would never suppose they ever got a single blow from the churn-dasher.

About five o'clock we found ourselves in a narrow valley, two miles from our starting-point, at Mr. Ray's. We halted long enough to report ourselves, and then for Burningtown Falls. Riding on a little distance, we left our vehicles and struck into dense woods, cool and dark—the black earth scarcely visible for the exquisite ferns and flowers that grew everywhere. We crossed the stream on stepping-stones, gradually ascending all the while, and the ladies stopped to admire and gather the lovely ferns. I leave the exclamations to your imagination—there were *five* of us. I found five different ferns in a space hardly a yard square. The highly-prized "maiden hair" grows in abundance, and is truly a very delicate specimen of nature's handiwork.

After a short walk we reached the first fall. Just before it a large rock rears its head, concealing it until we are almost upon it. Rushing and tumbling down the rocks comes the stream, stopping to boil a little in the pool below before it proceeds to irrigate the fern-gardens and turn a mill far below. We rested and admired, and our conversation for awhile might be described as a series of adjectives and exclamation points. Then we climbed the rocks, which were steep in places—under laurels and spruce pines—on hands and knees in one place—until we reached another fall. The water was very low (it has been very dry), and we went out on the rocks, dipped our hands in and played in the soft water like a pack of children.

We were looking across over the tops of trees estimated at a hundred feet in height, and were hardly half way up to the top. There was some talk of going to the top, but the climb was steep and it was getting late. Young Mr. Ray said that the fall was about two hundred and fifty feet from top to bottom, but it is not one continuous fall. The water leaps and springs from rock to rock as if it really enjoyed it. Just to think of it! There it was tumbling down that very rock when the patriarchs Abraham and Lot were settling the disputes of their families; when the Saviour walked on the earth preaching peace; when Columbus was sailing across the Atlantic; through all the troublous years of settlement, those very rocks echoed and re-echoed the roar of the waters. When white men were planting themselves on the shores, the little Indians were paddling in those very pools where we sprinkled our bouquets of ferns, and cooled our hands and literally played in the water. I don't think I should have been surprised had a pair of black eyes gleamed at us from behind a rock or through a laurel thicket.

We left with great reluctance, and could scarcely tear ourselves away from the ferns in the valley below. We had rich green, pale and yellow, pure white ferns, which we gathered and threw away to seize on more beautiful ones—all to wither under our breath and hands. In a little while we found ourselves back at the carriages, and were soon at Mr. Ray's, where we divided, part of us going to another place. We were hungry enough to enjoy delicious butter and milk from the spring-house across the yard, excellent coffee, biscuits, turkey and other good things set before us by our kind hostess.

We slept without rocking—but we heard the voice of the spirit of the waters singing that delicious lullaby which will soothe the slumbers of the hundreds of tourists that future years shall bring to the big hotel, which perhaps Mr. Ray's little son will build on the site of his birth-place—the everlasting hills facing his new home, which will be no happier, though perhaps grander. The vines on his porch will be no more graceful than the hop-vine before the door, nor could the most exquisite florist make hanging basket lovelier than one now on the porch filled with wild vines and ferns.

Next morning we made an early start, and drove about a mile to Mr. Stalcup's, where we came to a halt. While preparations were made for the climb, we were invited by our new host, Mr. Chas. Bower, to as cosy a bachelor's den as you ever dreamed of, half office, half sitting-room. A pair of antlers sprang out from one corner over a bracket, on which I noticed the usual conglomeration of *boys' plunder*—a pistol, some photographs, gloves, etc., altogether presenting a graceful mixture. Over one window hung a gun, a pair of hawk's wings spread out under it, and a table was covered with books, papers and writing materials in the usual careless-particular way of men. We looked at Indian relics, and had barely time to run our eyes over the case of books, where poetry and mineralogy, mingled with novels, history, late magazines, etc., *almost* tempted us to wish to stay an hour or two. A case of shelves showed a collection of minerals which we had no time to look at or examine.

We were soon informed that they were ready, and after some delay we were all mounted for the day's work.

Our little dumpling of a girl was perched up on a tall gray horse—the rest of the ladies mounted on moles—some of the gentlemen were mounted, and some preferred *foot back*. At first we had a fair road which had been made for wagons. After riding perhaps three-quarters of a mile—over a rather steep road, we were stopped, dismounted and taken down a few hundred yards—our party had increased to fifteen—and we had reached the entrance of the Bowers mine. The proprietor, Mr. Bowers, a young gentleman of handsome presence and elegant manners, here introduced us to mica as it appears when first brought from the mine—large, irregular blocks, which are trimmed into shape before being sent to market. Then we were all furnished with a lighted candle. Mr. Bowers led the way. I was third in the procession which entered the tunnel, and after we were really in the ground I turned and looked back. You can hardly imagine how odd it was. We had to walk on a boarded path in the middle of a tramway in single file. The lights seemed to be only making the darkness visible. We groped our way along slowly and at last we reached the mine—we had come over two hundred feet into the bosom of the mountain. Here we found the miners busy; candles stuck into the crevices created the light. They drill holes into the rock and blast it. The blocks are put in a sort of car which runs through the tunnel. A shaft runs straight up through the mountain producing a draft, and the miners did not have that grimed appearance that one imagines. Of course it was very dirty and muddy. It was very interesting to watch the men. They did not excite one's sympathy as poor creatures doomed to eternal darkness! Pleasant looking faces looked up to meet our inquiries. We were told that they liked the work; it is cool in summer and warm in winter. They get good wages and are comfortable. From a ledge of the rock I watched the miners and the visitors. You cannot imagine the weird and peculiar effect. The lights seemed to make the darkness blacker. The difference was so great in the expression of features—the earnest workmen, the sight-seeing crowd. After some time they got some blasts ready, and we were ordered into the tunnel. Presently we heard reports as of thunder, and as we neared day light the fumes of sulphur followed us even to the door. In another minute we were in the beautiful sunlight again.

All thoughtful people find in these mica mines evidences of a race which preceded the Indians. All the best mines bear evidence of having been worked at some time, long, long ago. Mr. Bowers told us that there was in his mines an old tunnel, in the mouth of which a tree had grown large enough to leave a stump three feet across. This stump has been nothing more since he knew the place. There are traces of tools—marks of the pickaxe—but it is hardly probable they used gunpowder.

We have heard too that curious old tools have been found—in one an old windlass in pretty good state of preservation.

Mr. Allman, our host, wonders how they got the mica down the mountain, and what they did with it after they got it. He thinks these mounds were made by the same race. He is sure the Indians had nothing to do with them, for they are too lazy to do so much work. Some go so far as to think some of the carvings and curious old relics are also the work of this ancient people, and were probably emblems used in their worship.

I would like to see some more of these curious places. Mr Allman told me of one mine where the tunnel was so small that it had to be entered crawling. After getting into the mine traces of tools can easily be seen. Who were they? Why did they not leave some records beside these!

In a few minutes we were on our way to the "Wahyah Bald."

It is not worth while to try to describe that absurd looking crowd. The ladies were dressed for the occasion, no flowing riding habits adding *grace* to mules scrambling around steep trails, or impeding the progress of the riders by catching on bushes or briers! In places we wound around the mountain side following a little path. Again we seemed to be going up so straight that we must slip back. Then we zigzaged about as if we hadn't a bit of sense and were trying to make the horses take ten times the number of steps necessary to go over the required distance.

I think there were several opinions as to the distance to the top of the mountain. From three to five miles they gave it. I am sure we made a good many more steps than would cover five miles. Only one of the ladies reached the stopping place on horseback. The rest of us climbed, trudged up the steep ascent. Finally we were all gathered at a spring of delightfully cold water—the head of Burningtown creek. Tall trees of richest and most luxuriant growth cast a dense shade which was deepened by the dense laurel growth.

Here we ate our dinner. Among other good things to satisfy the inner man was a dish of delicious honey-comb. How it was transported without being strained I could not understand. Imagine yourself in the regions of cloud, munching biscuits and chicken—or the more spiritual food—"fish and an honeycomb."

Now for the peak! A quarter of a mile of climbing was before us still. But rested and cooled, we all started in high spirits. Trees became more and more scattered. We did not stop to gather whortle berries often, but we did to get flowers—only to wither! A few halts to catch breath. Now and then we would throw ourselves on the ground, apparently not equal to another step—a school of land porpoises! At last we were on the top. Not a peak—however—a ridge. There are three peaks and we were on the middle. Some went on a quarter of a mile still to the end of the ridge.

I shall not *attempt to describe it*. I felt as if some one ought to have opened service—"The Lord is in his holy temple. Keep *silence* before Him." One of the gentlemen reverently lifted his hat. All around us were mountains and little hills magnifying Him forever.

You must all come and see for yourselves. The Blue Ridge before us; the Smoky Mountains behind us; the spurs and ridges connecting, or branching from them, between. Peaks rising upon peaks—some clothed in cloud—some gleaming in the sunlight, clouds floating over all, casting shadows here and there—over the whole a soft haziness which was beautiful, but not considered an advantage to the view.

But time waits not, and we had to come down to common life. Before we start down hill let us gather some of the flowers we find in the clouds. There were the coarser ferns that we find in low places in our country, pink and purple standing phlox in profusion, those rich red Indian pinks, and another crimson flower I did not recognize. A very handsome scarlet lily is here on a stem perhaps a foot long, purple and yellow wild asters. A lovely white fringed daisy in clusters on a stem one to two feet high. "Black-eyed susie" is here near "Blood Root," and "dye flowers"—lichens cling to the rocks and bamboo hardly grows as high as my head.

The trees you know are far beneath us, and it is not quite safe to go too near the ledge or there is no knowing how far we will tumble before we will reach a stopping place.

Come, let's go. Say good-bye reverently; it is not probable we will ever see this spot again, and these flowers will be growing here when we are forgotten!

Tumble, scramble, rush, run; no use to try to put on dignity—fall—up again. "Look out, don't fall there!" "Look out for snakes!" "We are off the trail!" "Do wait." "I am nearly dead" * * * and we are down again. In the narrow valley. The little creek rippling by the road side. The carriages waiting—drivers impatient. Rain falling gently—we rest a *minute*, it seems, to tired nature, in that easy *den* I mentioned. We are ready—good-bye—and we are off for Franklin, which we reach about eight o'clock—supper and bed.

Sunday morning. The worst looking lot to be sure! Battered and bruised—so stiff that life seems a burden. But nobody wished to take it back.

Here we are hard at work, within two days of the end of our session. A few days more and Franklin and her kind people will be only a delightful memory.

Yours, S. A. T.

The Educational Conquest of North Carolina.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—There appeared in a late number of the OBSERVER an article entitled "The Educational Conquest of North Carolina," that, in my judgment, is entitled to more consideration than it is likely to receive from its publication in the columns of even as widely circulated a newspaper as the OBSERVER. *The* most important question that can engage the attention of a cultivated people, even a people ruined and subjugated in nearly all their material resources, next to our holy Christian religion, is the proper and thorough education of the rising generation—the due development, cultivation and furnishing of their minds: so as to prepare them to step into the places of their parents and worthily and successfully carry on the work so well begun by their ancestors.

In olden times, in the days of other (and some of us think) better years, there was a culture amongst our educated classes that placed them fully abreast of the best educated classes in any country. The developing and training power of our system, judged by its results, was not a whit behind that of any other nation or people. Our statesmen were polished, courtly, intelligent scholars. Our jurists were quoted by the highest judiciary tribunals of all lands. Our clergymen, in eloquence, fervor and refined culture, were the peers of any ministers of the great gospels anywhere. Our teachers and professors were learned, accurate and faithful. Our professional men were well equipped for their important and necessary avocations. There was no charlatanism, no trickery, no mere pretence in any walk of life. We were simple, it is true, and unpretending in manners and association, but it was rare to find anywhere amongst our people an example of great success in any pursuit not due to the most thorough and adequate preparation, and to the most honorable and elevated methods.

All this is due, no doubt, to the transparently conservative and honest character of our people. Though composed largely of descendants from many nations, yet the trying times of the Revolution had welded us into one harmonious people, working out for ourselves a nation whose government was founded upon the intelligence, honesty and cultivation of the masses.

Then, it was thought that no excellence could be attained without great labor. The youth could become a skilled mechanic only by serving a long apprenticeship. The doctor could secure the confidence and patronage of the people only by a long course of faithful and exhausting study. The lawyer was a cultivated athlete. The merchant was thoroughly equipped for his business. The teacher was accurate and painstaking—and required accuracy of his pupils. Professors were few, but those that were called by that name were assuredly entitled to the appellation.

Then, education in its accepted sense was not sacrificed to method. The mind was trained by the faithful and constant exercise of its high faculties. Pupils did not learn so many isms and ologies—were not trained to make a vain parade and show of mere superficial, flashy knowledge. All was not sacrificed to method, quickness and mere sharpness; but solid foundations were laid for a substantial, beautiful and symmetrical structure of character and attainment. Mind was developed—intellect was cultivated, the powers were trained for thought, acquisition and action—and our young men and *young women* were ready to meet all the demands made upon them by society, church or State.

There may be, there doubtless is, much that is valuable in proper methods; but when, as in the case of the imported article so popular in these last days, the thorough training of the schools of the olden times is mostly sacrificed to mannerism and pretence, there can be alas! but little of that development of high character so inevitably the result of the training of the days of old.

"North Carolina" is right—much evil has been introduced into our midst, and has had grace given to it by our leading institutions of learning, I fear, on the hope of gaining thereby a short-lived prosperity. The remedy, I agree, must lie "in the conservatism, the intelligence and integrity of the teachers and press of North Carolina."

"North Carolina" owes it to the old State to employ more frequently his practical pen in correcting this great and growing "evil."

TEACHER.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending July 26:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	8,307	5,050
Total receipts to date,	5,914,403	4,609,374
Exports for the week,	13,233	14,356
Total exports to date,	4,594,572	3,467,156
Stock at all U. S. ports,	203,311	330.707
Stock at all interior towns,	———	13,877
Stock at Liverpool,	955,000	736,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	40,000	25,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 837,334 bales; New Orleans, 1,662,934; Mobile, 311,131; Savannah, 810,316; Charleston, 565,748; Wilmington, 128,806; Norfolk, 795,354; Baltimore, 80,997; New York, 551,818; Boston, 190,549; Providence, 12,698; Philadelphia, 98,249; West Point, 18,192; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,452; Pensacola, 4,478; City Point, 4,490; Indianola, 16,149; total, 5,914,403.

The Guatemalan Government has contracted with an American citizen for the introduction of 100,000 immigrants into that republic.

Isaac Adams, the inventor of the Adams power printing press, died at his residence in Sandwich, N. H., last week.

49 and 51 PERSON STREET.

Headquarters!

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Wholesale & Retail Provision
Dealer and Grocer.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF
AND HORSFORD BREAD
PREPARATION AT
FACTORY PRICES.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

MRS. BANKS

INTENDS leaving for the North in a few weeks to procure a first-class German Baker and Candy Maker.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

REMOVAL!

THE undersigned have removed their Book and Job Printing establishment to the Haigh Building on Hay street, where they will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of PRINTING. Every effort will be made to please their patrons as to quality of work, while their prices will be as low as is consistent with proper care and attention bestowed. GARRETT & MYROVER.

July 26, 1883. 9-6m

Residence for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms the lot on Russell Street, adjoining J. W. Atkinson and H. G. Hall, whereon I. B. Davis now resides.

The dwelling contains (10) ten rooms all in good repair, with good double kitchen, stable and suitable and convenient outhouses, all good as new. On the lot is a well which affords an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

This valuable property is in a good, quiet neighborhood and convenient to the Railroad for wood purposes.

For terms apply to WM. A. GUTHRIE,
Att'y for Mrs. I. B. Davis.

July 20, 1883. 25tf

Fresh Turnip and Cabbage Seeds.

A FRESH supply of BUIST'S TURNIP and CABBAGE SEEDS just received and for sale at our Drug Store.

JAS. N. SMITH & CO.

Fayetteville July 26, 1883. 25-2t

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the

Latest Improved Roofing Machines.

I am now fully prepared to do

All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.

Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.

All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.

July 26, 1883. 25tf

J. W. JOHNSON & CO., MACHINISTS AND Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair

Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,

and all kinds of Machinery.

All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.

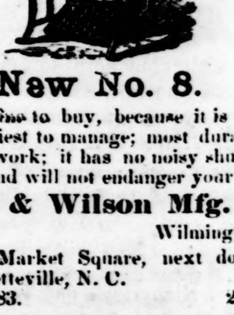
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24 6m

Landreth's New Crop TURNIP SEEDS,

just received by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

July 12, 1883. 23tf

WHEELER & WILSON



New No. 8.

BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn: easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Fayetteville Graded and Normal School for Whites.

THE next session of this School will open the first Monday in September.

Tuition for pupils non-resident of this school district will be as follows:
1st Grade, one child, $35; two children, $50.
2d & 3d Grade, one child $25; two children, $37.50.
4th & 5th Grade, one child, $17.50; two children, $25.00.
6th, 7th & 8th Grade, one child; $12.50; two children, $20.00.

At a meeting of the Trustees of said School it was unanimously

Resolved, That no pupil outside the district be received into the school for less time than ten weeks or one quarter. In all cases tuition payable in advance, or by secured note.

CHAS. HAIGH, Ch'n Board of Trustees.
B. E. SEDBERRY, N. H. COHEN, D. McMILLAN, Ex. Com.

July 19, 1883. 24-tt

At Cost! At Cost! At Cost!

DESIROUS of making a change at my Clothing House, No. 30 Hay Street, adjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, I will offer the entire stock of

CLOTHING

for Gents, Boys and Youths,
TRUNKS, VALISES and TRAVELING BAGS,
MATTING, OIL CLOTH, etc.

at Cost for CASH only. Call in time, at
GEO. BRANDT'S.

July 5, 1883 23tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 2, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
J. B. UNDERWOOD—Steam Engines.
KEMP P. BATTLE—University of North Carolina.

ABOUT TOWN.

MOORE COURT, Judge McKoy presiding, convenes at Carthage on Monday next, August 6th. The OBSERVER will be represented there by Mr. Jos. H. Hale.

AMUSEMENTS.—The young people spent a pleasant hour or two last Thurday evening, at the Donaldson Academy, with an exhibition of tableaux.

On Friday evening a hop was given at Bowieville Academy. The weather was moderate for the season, and the dance was enjoyed until long after midnight.

KILLING SHEEP.—The worthless dogs are again at the work of destruction. We are sorry to learn that within the past few days Mr. James M. Smith has lost twelve or fifteen fine muttons, destroyed by greedy, roving curs. But these canine cut-throats are sacred to our law-givers, and no method of redress can be devised for the luckless sheep-owner.

THE FOUNDATIONS LAID.—Work is now going on on the new Graded School building on Haymount. The yard is piled with bricks, lumber and other building material, and the contractors, Messrs. Campbell Bros.—young men of engery and skill, who have done a great deal of good work in this section of the State—hope to push the work to completion by the middle of September.

EARLY GRAPES.—Our acknowledgements are due to Mr. A. McBuie, Superintendent of Tokay Vineyard, for a basket of table grapes. These are very early and are now being shipped in large quantities from the vineyard.

We also thank Mr. J. S. Breece for a box of his Belvidere, Brighton and Champion grapes—perfect fruit and large bunches for the early season.

GREAT LONGEVITY.—On Tuesday, the 24th of July, Mrs. Edny Lee died in Harnett county at the extraordinary age of 107 years, having been born in what is now Sampson county in 1776. Six years ago, when 101 years old, she was baptised before a la ge congregation, while seated in a chair, at the Free Will Baptist Church, Shady Grove, Sampson county. Up to within a short time before her death her mental faculties were remarkably bright and her physical powers wonderfully preserved, considering her advanced age.

DRAYMEN'S PARADE.—The annual parade of the Draymen's Association of Fayetteville will take place on Monday next, 6th inst. The procession will form in Campbellton at 3 p. m.; it will march up Person and Hay streets to the Myrover store, corner of Hay and Winslow, and thence to the Fair Grounds, where a nice dinner will be served, and a few hours of recreation will be taken by the members of the association—part of the bone and sinew of the community, a hard-working, self-supporting body of men.

COMPLAINTS OF THE MAILS.—We receive occasional complaints from subscribers at a distance of irregularity in the delivery of the OBSERVER. We believe we can acquit the distributing office at this place and the mail agent on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway of any remissness in the matter, and we will do ourselves the simple justice to say that the mails are very carefully made up and promptly delivered from this office. We regret the irregularity, and if our friends can discover and point out to us the "leak" we will do all in our power to have the evil remedied.

DINNER AND FESTIVAL.—At 1 o'clock on yesterday the doors of Fayetteville Hall were thrown open for the dinner and festival for the benefit of the LaFayette Light Infantry. Many business men and others seized the opportunity to seat themselves at the well-filled tables in the hall, with their profusion of substantial viands and tempting delicacies. In the evening the crowd greatly increased in size, and a pleasant, laughing throng enjoyed themselves until a late hour of the night.

It was a very enjoyable occasion, attended, we are glad to know, with success.

Miss Ida Farrar received the largest vote as the handsomest and most popular young lady.

THE FARMERS' DINNER.—Elsewhere is a communication giving the proceedings incident to the recent organization of "The Agricultural Club of Harnett County" and an account of that excellent institution known as the Farmers' Dinner, which annually takes place, in that neighborhood of crack farmers and good people near the Cumberland and Harnett line, at Kivett's Mills.

Col. L. L. Polk and Capt. Joe Davis, late Congressman for the metropolitan district, are expected to be present and will deliver addresses. And concerning what they and others shall say and all shall do, readers of the OBSERVER who are unwise enough not to attend will be duly informed.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Miss Sarah Bruce; L. N. A. Bunce; Miss Sue Bryant; Mrs. Harnett Burnett; Wm. Buie; J. D. Brook.

C—Miss Annie E. Gilmer; J. D. Geddie; R. A. Godwin; Jas. A. Howe Gainey.

H—Mary Hill; Mrs. J. C. Harley; Alderman Halland; Henry Horne; Sec't'y Howerk & L.

L—Knox Livingston; Miss Atlas Lewis; Jollier Lilly; T. W Lancassie.

M—Daniel Manuel; J. G. Monroe.

N—Chas. Nelson.

R—Mrs. Alice Robeson.

W—W. H. H. Wade; Mrs. Mary Williams.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,064,365 bales, of which 1,352,465 are American; against 1,657,155 and 788,455, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 5,886; receipts from the plantations 5,686; crop in sight 6,934,332.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTY.—At a called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held on Friday, 13th inst., the following report from the committee appointed to ascertain the indebtedness of the county was read and adopted. It is a matter of importance, and we invite to it the attention of our readers.

The report of 1881, referred to in the present one, is appended.

To the Board of County Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee, appointed to ascertain the indebtedness of our County, respectfully report:

Bonded Debt,		$84,300 00
Old Script, (some of it 12 years old),		8,810 72
Ordinary Script,		1,502 60
Coupons matured before June, 1883,		4,308 00
Due Treasurer, Commissions from year to year,		1,189 86
Script not reported, estimated at		1,500 00
Coupons not " "		500 00
		$102,111 18

Debt other than bonds, $17,811 18.

We find the indebtedness reported by a Committee to the Board of Magistrates in August, 1881, to have been $106,000. Debt other than bonds, $21,700.

This would show a reduction of some $4,000 in two years. For these two years, however, 58½ cents over and above the levy for current expenses, have been collected each year, on a valuation of about $2,700 000, or total collected $31,500, less $12,000 to meet current coupons; balance in two years $19,500. During these two years the records show $4,524.72 of old debt paid off. Also, Walker's judgment for about $4,500 has been paid.

This would still leave $10,500 collected in two years to pay old debts and applied to other purposes.

The records show the last annual settlement recorded to have been made in September, 1881.

Upon the whole we can see no improvement in County finances for the past two years. On the contrary, notwithstanding the heavy rate of taxation, our debt seems to be growing.

In view of the fate of the report made in 1881, we suggest, with diffidence, that had the recommendations of said report been carried out, this to-day would have been more encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,
A. H. SLOCOMB,
A. A. MCCASKILL,
C. W. BROADFOOT, } Com.
(From the Minutes.) H. C. FISHER.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 2, 1883.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 1st, 1881.

To the Board of Magistrates and County Commissioners of Cumberland County, in Joint Session:

Gentlemen:—In obedience to your resolution, the undersigned have advertised for claims against the county, and respectfully report its indebtedness as follows:

Bonds outstanding at 7 pr. cent.,	$84,300 00
Annual interest on same,	5,901 00
Walker judgment, principal and interest when taken, $4,069 65; interest to Feb. 1, 1882, $417 20; total principal and interest,	4,486 85
Past due coupons,	3,842 50
Script past due, including interest,	11,476 42
Balance due J. D. Nott, Treasurer,	1,389 40
Estimated debt not reported,	504 83
Grand total of indebtedness,	$106,000 00
Debt other than bonds,	21,700 00

An examination of the records reveals the fact that during the past ten years, from property alone, $193,451 00 have been levied and collected, over and above the levies allowed for current expenses by the Constitution. In other words, if the constitutional limitation had been observed, and all moneys collected had been applied to the purposes for which they were intended, there would have been this large sum applicable to the old debts, enough, in our opinion, if judiciously handled, to have wiped out our entire indebtedness. These striking figures are explained by the fact that, no matter what your levies have been, or for what purposes, they have been used in the payment of current expenses as they fell due, and your interest-bearing debt has been allowed to remain unpaid. When you reflect that for every dollar of script issued in 1871, to take up what is known as the floating debt, and still unpaid there is now due 70 cents of interest, you can understand how the present debt is so large, and how so large a sum has been consumed in paying interest.

Again, your bonded debt, originally $100,000, has run for 23½ years on interest at 7 per cent. During this time you have paid or owe, as simple interest alone, nearly twice the principal of your outstanding bonds.

We hope it is unnecessary to say that we have nowhere found any evidence of peculation or fraud. The Commissioners have served their county faithfully upon nominal pay, several of them for a long time. They have acted, of course, in a great majority of cases upon the representations of others, and of course they have been in some instances deceived.

The above facts call for a change in the management of the county finances. We respectfully suggest the following:

1. That in the levy which you shall make to-day you shall apportion the rate to each object, and shall order that all money levied and collected for one object shall be applied to that one object and no other.

2. That the Sheriff be instructed to receive only *money* in payment of taxes; and that the Treasurer shall be the disbursing officer of the county.

3. That all script issued shall be non-transferable until all taxes due by the payee shall have been paid, which shall be evidenced by the writ ten or printed words placed thereon by the Sheriff, "clear of taxes," and signed by the sheriff.

4. That the treasurer shall pay all claims presented to him, out of the proper funds, in the order of their presentation, except those presented by the sinking-fund committee; and he shall pay no script not marked "clear of taxes."

5. That the auditing committee appointed to settle with the sheriff and treasurer shall be instructed to allow such vouchers only as good in each several fund, as were intended to be paid out of that fund.

6. That you should elect a sinking-fund committee of three persons outside of your body, to whom shall be paid in cash whatever sums may be paid from year to year as a sinking fund.

7. That there shall be levied and collected each year a tax of at least on the $100 valuation of property, which shall be paid to the sinking-fund committee in cash, to be by them used in buying on the most favorable terms a part of the interest-bearing debt of the county.

8. That the county treasurer be required to exhibit an abstract statement of his account at every regular meeting of the board of commissioners, showing the amount of money on hand, and to what fund or funds it belongs, and also his bank pass book.

9. That the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners be required to open and keep a separate account each with the jail, poor-house, outside poor, superior court, bridges and incidental expenses; and shall be required to state in the face of every piece of script issued, the object for which it is issued, and shall charge the same to the proper fund upon his books.

10. That the Sheriff and Treasurer be required to settle the county taxes not later than the first Monday in April of each year. We know that so long as the State takes to herself the greater part of the 66⅔ cents allowed by the Constitution, that the balance to the county will be insufficient to meet current expenses, no matter how economical the Commissioners may be. The only remedy for this is an application to the Legislature for authority to levy a special tax. Until that can be done, the holders of script issued to pay current expenses will have to wait for their money, as the holders of the old debt have done for ten years. Should you see fit to adopt our suggestions or any of them, we would add this one: Whatever re forms you inaugurate, see that they are carried out. These proposed changes will require all hands to turn over a new leaf. The Magistrates will have to guard expenditures by sending as few persons to jail as is consistent with a proper enforcement of the criminal law, and by recommending to the Commissioners as objects of county charity only those who are really worthy. We beg them to ever bear in mind in the trial of misdemeanors within their jurisdiction, that all fines, penalties and forfeitures go to the school fund, and that 8,000 children, hungry for educational food, appeal to them not to take their bread and give it to the criminal, which is done in every case disposed of by the entry: "Judgment suspended on payment of costs." The Commissioners will have to look more closely after the "incomes", by enforcing the payment of double taxes imposed by law upon delinquents, and learn to say, more often, the unpleasant word "*no*", where the "outgoes" are concerned, and to give a little more of their time to the public, to be employed in monthly inspection of county finances. The Sheriff will have to collect promptly his whole lists during the Fall and Winter, and indulge none to their and his advantage. Our citizens and taxpayers will have to list their taxables in due time, pay their taxes promptly and cheerfully, and when making out claims against the county, remember that it is bad policy "to rob Peter to pay Paul."

Respectfully submitted,
C. W. BROADFOOT,
CHAS. HAIGH, } Com.
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,

Farmers' Annual Dinner

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

BUNN'S LEVEL, July 31st, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—For several years past it has been the custom to have an Annual Picnic at Kivett's Mills in Harnett county, during the month of August. The annual festivities incident to this pleasant occasion were inaugurated by some of the young gentlemen of the neighborhood, and have been sustained from year to year by the liberal contributions of the farmers of this section; but never until this week have there been any decided steps taken to make the observance of this day a permanent thing or an assured success.

The popularity of these annual picnics has so greatly increased that it became evident that there was a general desire that the arrangements for them be placed upon a more solid basis. Accordingly on last Monday evening some of the representative farmers of this county convened at Bunn's Level, and, in meeting assembled, organized themselves into an association to be known as "The Agricultural Club of Harnett County." They then drew up a constitution and by-laws to govern them in their proceedings, which will be submitted to the club at their first regular meeting, to be held at Kivett's Mill on the 9th of August.

The object of this club is to sustain, aid and further the interests of the agriculturists throughout the county, and it is hoped that every farmer in it will come forward on that day and unite heartily in the advancement of the proposed object of this brotherhood of farmers.

The first annual dinner under the auspices of this club will be given at Kivett's Mills, on Tuesday, August 9th, of which notice has heretofore been given in your paper. Resolutions were passed, extending invitations to Col. L. L. Polk, of Raleigh, and Hon. Joseph J. Davis, of Louisburg, to be present and deliver addresses on that day.

Judging from the past successes which have attended these occasions, we look forward under the present management to even greater things.

A most cordial invitation is extended by the Club to the farmers of adjoining counties to unite with them in the full enjoyment of this occasion. J. A. H.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—Josiah Hinman, founder of Montana, the first town built in Colorado, died recently at his home in Vergennes, Vt. He was the leader of the first party that left Lawrence, Kan., for Pike's Peak in May, 1858. In February, 1859, the new town of Montana was incorporated by the State of Kansas. Not even a log cabin now marks the town's location.

Lee Childe, a nephew of General Robert E. Lee, has fallen heir to the estate of the late Baroness de Triquety, whose niece he married a few years ago. Mr. Childe has been living in Paris for several years.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, will reach New York the last of August. He will be the guest of E. F. Shepherd, son-in-law of W. H. Vanderbilt, who will place at his disposal three elegant cars for extensive traveling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card from Generals Beauregard and Early.

A publication headed, "Are the Louisiana Lottery drawings fair," which originally appeared in several Northern and Western papers as an advertisement, by a hostile lottery company, as we believe, has been copied into a number of other papers, doubtless as an advertisement also. The charges, insinuations, and innuendoes contained in said publication are false in every respect, so far as they affect the fairness of the drawings of the Louisiana Lottery, or the integrity of the acts of the Lottery Company. When the undersigned had charge only of the semi-annual drawings, they counted the tubes containing the numbers previous to each of those drawings to be certain that all were put in the wheel. Since they have had charge of the monthly drawings also, the wheel has been under their exclusive control, and after each drawing they have restored *all* the drawn numbers to the wheel, locked it, and sealed it in such manner as to render it impossible for the numbers to be reached or interfered with without their knowledge. They have thus been always certain that all the numbers were in the wheel at each drawing, and they alone are responsible for the integrity of the drawings. The suggestion that each ticket holder, on the day of and before each drawing, should be allowed to call out his number and see it put in the wheel, is too absurd to deceive any one who ever witnessed a single number drawing, and any lottery company which resorts to any such trick proves itself to be a fraud.

The intimation that persons have been paid to allow their names to be published as the winners of prizes in this Lottery is also false and without the slightest foundation in fact. Millions of dollars have been paid out by the Company in prizes through the banks and express agencies, as can be ascertained from the bank officers in New Orleans, and the Express Agents in New York, Washington City, and in this city, as well as from the winners of the prizes whose names have been given to the public.

Signed, G. T. BEAURLGARD, } *Com'rs.*
J. A. EARLY,
New Orleans, July 12th, 1883.

How to Remedy a Gross Neglect.

At the 12th June, '83, Grand Semi-annual Drawing (the 157th monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery over $522 000 were scattered broadcast, and many who neglected to avail themselves then can be in time for the next, the 159th, on Tuesday, August 14th, by an immediate application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, when $265,500 (1,967 prizes) will be distributed among 100,000 ticket holders.

AS THE CHARACTER OF A THIEF IS written in his countenance, so likewise do worms portray their presence in the child's features. Hasten to give Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel the pests.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 31—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was steady at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 160 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.17½ for Strained and firm at $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.90 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations,

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady. Last sales at $1.25 for Hard and $2.25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	9½@10½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11½	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12a14
BEEF—		Western,	10½@12
On foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8¼@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	96@00	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	45@50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.90
Virgin Dip	$2.00
Spirits	31½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	90@2 75.

WANTED,

A YOUNG LADY of good address, to take charge of a stock of

Fancy Goods,

as chief sales-Lady—one that can command trade. For particulars address

"FANCY GOODS."
Observer Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1883. 26-2t

University of North Carolina.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 30th, 1883. Regular Courses of Study lead to A. B., Phi. B., and B. S. Special Courses are open to the Students. Schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy attached. A Teacher's Course of two years has been established.

For particulars, address
KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., Pres.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1883. 26-1t

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR BOTH SEXES. NON-SECTARIAN. Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for business pursuits.

Ample and efficient teaching force in each department. Special advantages for Penmanship, Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

Fall Term of 1883 open 1st Monday in August. Catalogue with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal.

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M.,
Union Church, N. C.

The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows: "The students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."

July 26, 1883. 25-tf

HAVING

THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of

Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,

I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.

Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 24.1883. 16tf

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

TURNIP SEED.

Buist New Crop, 1883.

SEDBERRY has just received the largest lot of the above popular seed ever brought to this market. He has seventeen different varieties to select from.

Remember his seed motto: NEW and FRESH or NONE.

July 5. 1883. 22tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Machinery House.

WE have opened and will keep a full stock of MACHINERY, consisting of Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses, Cane Mills, Evaporators, &c. We also have on hand a few second-hand newly repaired Engines which we offer at great bargains. All goods guaranteed. Write for particulars.

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.
July 5. 1883 22 3m

NOTICE.

JIM HOOPER, a negro boy who was bound to me, ran away on or about the 4th of July; and all persons are hereby warned against employing, trading with or in any manner harboring him. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in jail where I can reach him.

JAMES MCNAIR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

Fruit Jars,

By the Case or Retail.

KEROSENE STOVES, with wicks to suit. Drive-Well Pumps and Pipes. Steam Fittings, at

TILLINGHAST'S.
July 19, 1883. 24-4t

Laurinburgh High School,

FOR BOYS.

W. G. QUAKENBUSH, (Bingham School and University of Virginia), Principal.

T. E. CRENSHAW, (Randolph Macon); ROGER MARTIN, (Hampden Sydney), Assistants.

TUITION AND BOARD, (20 weeks), $76.00.

The ninth session will begin Monday, August 27th.

July 26, 1883. 25-1

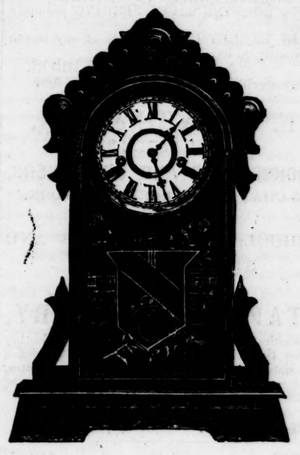
We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.



Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.

THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

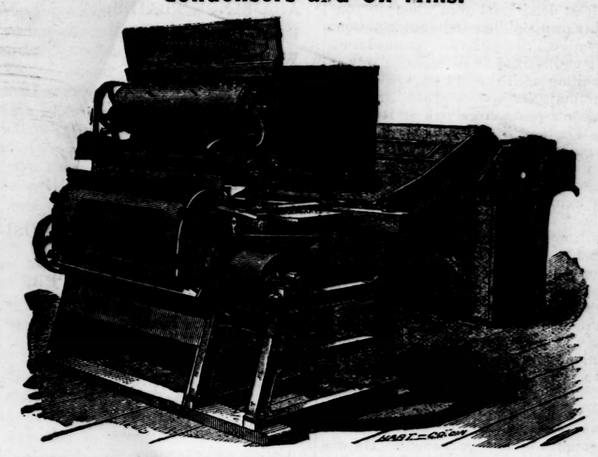
CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 19, 1883. 24tf

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.,

Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.

Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.

H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*

Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.

For sale by

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

Steam Engines,

Mills and Machinery of all kinds, at Manufacturers' Prices.

J. B. UNDERWOOD.
Fayetteville, Aug. 2, 1883. 26tf

CLOSING OUT SALE!

FINE HATS AND BONNETS
AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

The handsomest line of Ladies' NECKWEAR in the city, and the greatest variety at the lowest prices.

HOSIERY, VEILS, CORSETS, GLOVES, &c.
Call and get Bargains for *CASH! CASH!*

Mrs. DYE.
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

T. B. O. P. A. M. I.

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

VIOLINS $1.50 to $20.

FLUTES, FIFES AND FLAGEOLETS.

GUITARS $5 to $25.

SHEET MUSIC; MUSIC BOOKS

BEST ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STRINGS.

5-CENT MUSIC.

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

Save money by visiting or writing to

McNEILL & CO.,
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 14. 1883 19tf

Turnip Seeds.

Received to-day from

David Landreth & Sons,

largest and oldest seed growers in the United States,

Early Flat Dutch, Early Flat Dutch Purple Top, Pomeranian White Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Seven Top, Bloomsdale Swede or Improved Yellow Ruta Baga, &c.

H. R. HORNE.
Fayetteville, July 12, 1883. 23tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners will meet at the Court House on the second Monday in August and revise lists and valuation reported to them, and will hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property.

H. C. FISHER, Clerk.
July 17, 1883. 24-4t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 55th Session of this flourishing Institution will begin on the 22d of August, 1883.

Home Comforts. Good Fare. Thorough Instruction.

Special care of health, manners and morals.

CHARGES MODERATE. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres't.
July 5, 1883 22-2mpd

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

(Established in 1793,)

is **PRE-EMINENT** among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in **Age**, in **Numbers**, in **Area of Patronage** and in equipment for **Physical Culture.**

The 179th Session will begin August 1st, 1883.

MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Sup't,
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.
July 5, 1883. 22-6tpd

Save Time! Save Money!

BY BUYING THE

CLARKE SEED COTTON CLEANER!

A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

OUR Mr. Warren Prior has returned from his northwestern trip, and we are now prepared to repair Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers and Jewelers.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24tf

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their

Headquarters for Stock

on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.

Farmers and Planters

in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.

GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

Jonesboro High School,

JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this school will begin July 30th, 1883.

For circulars or information apply to
PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB,
Principal.
June 28, 1883. 21-2mpd

THE QUEEN AS A MARTINET.—The court etiquette has grown more rigid and inflexible during these months of increasing morbidness, and soon, it is feared, the Queen will be as far removed from her subjects as a Chinese Emperor. She carries out her wilful insistance upon etiquette in every least detail, and even when it concerns her own children and grandchildren.

When the Princess Louise returned from Canada and arrived at Windsor, she was kept waiting until she had changed her attire and until the Queen sent word that she was prepared to receive her. It is reported that the Princess entered the drawing-room in the evening to await dinner, dressed in a most lovely crimson velvet gown, with crimson silk hose to match. The Queen, happening to espy the Princess's feet, said: "Do you not know that colored stockings are not permitted in my presence? Go to your room at once and change your stockings!" And so the poor Princess came down to dinner in a crimson velvet dress, wearing white stockings.

Not one of the royal children ever visited the Queen except by special and formal invitation. Her Majesty appoints the hour for her own children to come and for them to go. One can imagine the unnaturalness of such a household. The Prince Consort was a stately, but he was a genial, happy, mirth-loving gentleman. He was the most affectionate husband and father, and no royal etiquette ever stood in the way of his fine German heartiness. Since his death his children have had no parental companionship, and they are as far removed from the Queen as though they had not been born of her.

It is well known that the Prince of Wales has very great influence with his mother, and is personally deeply attached to her. He was a constant companion of his father, and he quite remembers how his father managed the Queen in the old days. The Prince is said to be most charming in his relations with his mother, and is always on his most beautiful manners when in her presence. He at times does approach her with great affection and even tenderness and demanstration of feeling.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

MOURAVIEFF'S CRUELTIES.—Some interesting extracts from the memoirs of General Mouravieff, known in Russia as "the hangman of Lithuania," have been published in the *Ruskaya Starina*. Mouravieff does not attempt in any way to conceal the cruelties which were perpetrated under his rule in Lithuania during the insurrection of 1863 64; on the contrary, he glories in them and, like Mr Bright, treats all who do not agree with him as imbeciles. Even the Emperor Alexander II. himself he describes as being "under philanthropic delusions." "I knew," he says, "what I wanted; my mission was to make the country Russian, both in political feeling and in religion; and if it had been necessary for this to exterminate the Poles and destroy their churches and houses, I should have done it." The attempts at conciliation made by Prince Suvoroff, the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, General Milutin, the Minister for War, and M. Valouyeff, the Minister of the Interior, were in his eyes nothing but "humanitarian folly." Immediately after his arrival at Vilna, on the 14th of May, 1863, Mouravieff issued an edict imposing severe penalties on all householders from whose premises men had gone to join the insurrection, and ordering all the sentences upon persons found guilty of having taken part in the insurrection to be at once carried out. The result of this edict was that two priests were shot and two noblemen hanged; and Bishop Krasinki, who became ill on hearing the news, was banished by Mouravieff to Siberia. A special income tax of 10 per cent. was imposed on every Pole in Lithuania, each of whom also had to pay his share of the annual cost of the territorial guard, amounting to 800,000 roubles. According to Mouravieff's own report, the number of Poles punished for political offenses during the two years of his rule was 9,361. Of these 128 were hanged or shot, 972 sent to hard labor in the mines, 1,472 banished to Sibera and 5,625 to other parts of the empire, and 864 sent to serve in the criminal companies or the army.—*St. James's (London) Gazette.*

SEVENTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR AND NO SMOKE OR CINDERS.—Locomotive engine No. 372, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which carried off the highest honors at the Chicago exposition, and is claimed to be smokeless, made trips the other day between Baltimore and Washington, over the Baltimore and Ohio at very fast speed. It was in charge of George Vernon, the veteran engineer. The Western Express was hauled from Camden station to Washington, forty miles, in fifty-two minutes with two stops.

The engine immediately returned with the Pittsburg express in forty-six minutes, including four and a half minutes for stops. At 2 P. M. a special train of four coaches was run from Baltimore to Washington in thirty-nine minutes, making the twenty-four and one-half miles to Laurel in twenty-two and a half minutes; forty-four miles to Hyattsville in thirty two and a half minutes; and Metropolitan Junction to Washington in thirty-seven and a half minutes. After leaving Laurel, nine consecutive miles were run at an average speed of forty-nine seconds per mile, the highest speed attained being at the rate of seventy-five miles per hour for several miles.

A noticeable feature of the performance was the entire absence of smoke, though burning soft coal. Its peculiarity of construction is principally in the fire-box, which is eight feet wide inside, and a grate area of sixty-eight feet. Its cab is also placed midway over the boiler, and in front of the fire-box, which extends entirely over and above the driving wheel.

LET THEM COME.—There is room enough in America for poor men who are ready and willing to work. The Western Hemisphere is still a wilderness in many thousands of square miles. When the poor come to America they need not settle down in large cities. Let them be induced to go where the population is sparse and the wilderness invites them to put forth their powers to subdue it. Let paupers and criminals be returned to the country from which they sailed, but let the poor man, ready and willing to work, find a home on the American Continents, North or South. In doing this God is pleased and humanity honored.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Ex-Gov. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, is dead, aged 98.

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;

And many other articles.

Call in and examine,

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

June 14, 1883. 19tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c,

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the libera' patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER,

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

Cumberland Co.—In the Superior Court.

Neill McDugald and W. J. McPhail, Executors of Grizilla A. Murphy,
Against
Dan'l J. McKethan and others.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Dan'l J. McKethan, Rob't C. McKethan, John Cogdill and wife Mary Jane Cogdill, John M. Cofield, John R McKethan, Frank Loftin and wife Martha Loftin, Walter N. McKethan, James C. McKethan, Mary A. McKethan, Nute Fulbright and wife Susan S. Fulbright, John S. McKethan, A. J. McKethan, Jackson Davis and wife Flora A. Davis, Patrick J. P. Monroe and wife Mary C. Monroe, John A. Monroe and wife Amanda Monroe, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer or demur to the complaint, a copy of which is on file in this office; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 2d day of July, 1883.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Clerk of the Superior Court
of Cumberland County.

The above is a special proceeding for a final account and settlement of the estate of the late Grizilla A Murphy, in the hands of her said executors.

July 5, 1883 22-6t

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Sash, Blinds and Doors,

S SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.

June 14, 1883. 19-3m

TAYLOR'S BOSS CLIPPER AND DRY STEAM ENGINES
TIGER
NO. MILLSTONE CO.
OUR PATENT SAW MILL
OUR CUT OFF ENGINE A FUEL SAVER
SAW MILL GAUGE ROLLER

Address,
TAYLOR MFG. CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
(Please Mention this Paper.)

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY OR NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE
upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.

March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
REDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS,
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies,

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, **250,000** feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant-Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 8, 1883. 51f

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1y

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

[☞CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.☜]
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **August 14, 1883 —159th Monthly Drawing.**

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75 000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000		10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to.....$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Address P. O. Money Orders or Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.,

Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

July 12, 1883. 23-5t

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

J. M. BEASLEY

HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a speciality.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

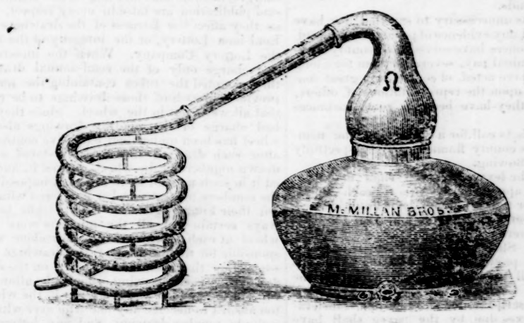
—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

May 24, 1883. 16tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.35 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Landerman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant Instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS**, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf